

SOBOLEVA N F

96-3-9/26

AUTHOR:

Baklagin, A.I. (Cand.Chem.Sci.), Velentsey, E.V. (Engineer) &
Soboleva, N.F. (Engineer).

TITLE:

The basis for standards for sampling residues of the gas shale and shale treating industries. (Obosnovaniye norm otbora prob ochagovykh ostatkov gazoslantsevoy i slantsepererabatyvayushchey promyshlennosti.)

PERIODICAL:

Teploenergetika, 1958,

No.3. pp. 33-36 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

So far there has been no theoretical justification for the frequency of sampling in the shale industry and the existing rules are entirely empirical. In the gas-shale and shale-treating industries many samples must be taken from the coke-ash residue of retorts and the ash of generators. The frequency of sampling may be based on the same rules as are used for solid fuels. Many investigators have shown that sampling of solid fuel is a typical random process of Gaussian distribution, and the same is true of sampling treated shale. On this basis a formula is given for the number of samples that must be taken to obtain a result of given accuracy. The method of determining the number of samples is then explained. The formula is only applicable if the sample material is uniform, and it is considered that coke-ash residue conforms to this requirement, indeed it is more uniform than coal and shale. The formulae given are only valid provided that the distribution for shale residue is indeed Gaussian. This point was checked and a graphical comparison is given

Card 1/2

IPAT'YEV, V.V.; TIKHOMIROV, V.I.; SOBOLEVA, N.F.

Rate of absorption of hydrogen sulfide by solutions of arsenic trioxide and sodium carbonate. Zhur. prikl. khim. 31 no.10:1472-1477
O '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Leningradskiy Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke
nefti i polucheniyu iskusstvennogo zhidkogo topliva.
(Hydrogen sulfide) (Absorption)

SOV/69-20-6-12/15

AUTHORS: Soboleva, N.I., Bol'shakov, A.G., Kortnev, A.V.

TITLE: The Precipitation of Magnesium Hydroxide Suspensions in an Ultrasonic Field (Osazhdeniye suspenzii gidrookisi magniya v ul'trazvukovom pole)

PERIODICAL: Kolloidnyy zhurnal, 1958, Vol 20, Nr 6, pp 742-747 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Ultrasound is used for the dispersion of liquid and solid substances [Ref 1-3], for the precipitation of aerosols and the coagulation of hydrosols [Ref 1, 3-5], for the crystallization of supercooled liquids [Ref 6-8], etc. The precipitation of a $Mg(OH)_2$ suspension in various concentrations and frequencies is studied. This process has great technological importance, e.g. in soda production. A generator tube type GK-3,000 was used with frequencies between 270 and 2,300 kilocycles. The ultrasonic oscillations ranged from 300 to 2,000 kilocycles. Figure 2 shows that the precipitation speed is highest after 5 minutes of ultrasonic treatment. At low concentrations, the precipitation curves nearly coincide (Figure 3). The dependence of precipitation on frequency is shown in Figure 4. The strongest influence of ultrasound is exerted on concentrations of 6.61; 5.83;

Card 1/2

SOV/69-20-6-12/15

The Precipitation of Magnesium Hydroxide Suspensions in an Ultrasonic Field

3.31 g/l $MgCl_2$ (Figure 5).

There are 4 graphs, 1 diagram, 1 table, and 15 references, 10 of which are Soviet, 4 English, and 1 French.

ASSOCIATION: Odesskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Odessa Polytechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: April 13, 1957

1. Magnesium hydroxide--Precipitation 2. Ultrasonic radiation
--Chemical effects 3. Ultrasonic radiation--Applications

Card 2/2

SOBOLEVA, N. I. Cand Tech Sci -- (~~dis~~) "Study of the kinetics of the settling of ^{the} suspension of magnesium hydroxide in a supersonic field." Odessa, 1959. 15 pp with graphs (Min of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education UkSSR. Odessa Polytechnic Inst), 150 copies (KL, 47-59, 115)

COMMON ELEMENTS										COMMON VARIABLES INDEX									
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
<p>13</p> <p>The use of "K" preparation against pediculosis. N. I. Suboleva. <i>Med. Parasitol. Parasitic Diseases</i> (U. S. S. R.) 10, 576-80(1941)(in Russian); <i>Rev. Applied Entomol.</i> 31B, 227(1943); cf. preceding and following abstr. in <i>Dixanthogen</i>, (EtOCS₂), m. 28°, sol. in alc., insol. in H₂O, is termed Preparation K. In preliminary tests it was shown to be moderately toxic to <i>Pediculus humanus</i> L. Fabric treated with the substance gave complete control of lice, and little evidence of skin irritation was obtained. Edwin J. Sciferle</p>																			
A 58-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									

PROCEDURE AND PROPERTIES (NOTE: as pediculocides)

Diphenylamine and its homologs as pediculocides.
Impragnants. N. I. Boboleva, Z. Mikrobiol., Epidemiol.,
Immunizatsiya, (U.S.S.R.) 1944, No. 3, 71-2.

Pieces of muslin were soaked in alc. solns. of diphenyl-
amine and its derivs. These were dried, and then placed in
test tubes with live lice. Concns. of 0.03 to 2% were thus
examd. The test tubes with lice and impragnated textile
material were incubated at 28-9° at 70% humidity. The
lice were killed by concns. of 1% within 24 hrs. Other
expts. were made with test-tube cultures of lice and cloth
expts. were made with various periods of time at room
temp. It was found that under such conditions the im-
pragnated cloth swatches retained their effectiveness as
insecticides for as long as 16 days. When pieces of im-
pragnated cloth were worn on the underwear of house-
infested individuals, under natural conditions of body
temp. and moisture the effectiveness of the insecticides
was of shorter duration than when kept under room con-
ditions in the lab. The derivs. of diphenylamine are very
effective insecticides, and form better emulsions which
can be incorporated in soaps. D. I. Macht.

Cent. Sci. Res. Inst. for Disinfection

SOBOLEVA, N.I.

"Employment of K-preparation for pediculosis control.

Zhur. Mikrobiol., Epidemiol., i Immunobiol., No.3, 1944.

SOBOLEVA, N.I.

Dept Disinfestation, Central Sci. Research Inst. for Disinfection, Peiopo's commissariat for Public Health, NKZDRAVA, (-1944)-

"The Fir-oil as an insecticide,"

Zhur Mikrobiol., Epidemiol., i Immunobiol., No3, 1944.

Shchegoleva, N. I. Vaini. Biolog. -Si.

Dissertation: "Impregnation of Fabrics as an Anti-Pediculosis Measure."
Inst of Malaria, Medical Parasitology and Helminthology, Acad Med Sci
USSR, 31 Mar 47.

SO: Vechernyaya Moskva, Mar, 1947 (Project #17836)

SOBOLEVA, N.I., zaveduyushchiy (Moscow); RYABINKINA, A.I., zaveduyushchiy (Moscow);
KALUGINA, M.N., glavnyy vrach; LEONT'YEV, F.A., glavnyy vrach.

Etiology and pathogenesis of Taratinov's disease; eosinophilic granuloma of the bone or benign medullary reticuloma with eosinophilia. Arkh.pat. 15 no.4: 37-46 J1-Ag '53. (MLRA 6:11)

1. Patologoanatomicheskoye otdeleniye Detskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy im.prof. V.P.Filatova (for Soboleva).
 2. Detskaya klinicheskaya bol'nitsa im. prof. V.P.Filatova (for Kalugina).
 3. Patologoanatomicheskoye otdeleniye TSentral'noy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy im. N.A.Semashko Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya (for Ryabinkina).
 4. TSentral'naya klinicheskaya bol'nitsa im. N.A.Semashko Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya (for Leont'yev).
- (Bones--Diseases) (Tumors)

SOBOLEVA, N.I.; YEREMEYEVA, A.S.

Pathogenesis of persistent fistulas appearing in the soft tissue in children following injection of penicillin, anatoxin, and other drugs. Arkh.pat. 18 no.7:126-131 '56. (MIRA 10:1)

1. Iz patologoanatomicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. N.I.Soboleva, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. M.A.Skvortsov) Detskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy imeni Filatova (glavnyy vrach M.N. Kalugina)

(INJECTIONS, complications,

fistulae of soft tissue on site of inject. in child. (Rus))

(FISTULA, etiology and pathogenesis,

inject. causing fistulae of soft tissue in child. (Rus))

SOBOLEVA, N.I. (Moskva)

Pathomorphological characteristics of otitis in children during the first few months of life as a complication of BCG vaccination [with summary in English]. Arkh.pat. 20 no.4:67-73 '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Iz patologoanatomicheskogo otdeleniya (nauchnyy rukovoditel'-deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. M.A. Skvortsov) Detskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy imeni N.F. Filatova (glavnyy vrach M.I. Kalugina).

(OTITIS MEDIA, in infant & child
caused by BCG vacc. (Rus)

(BCG VACCINATION, complications,
otitis media in inf. (Rus)

SOBOLEVA, N.I., YEREMEYeva, A.S. (Moskva)

Case of generalized smallpox vaccination [with summary in English].
Arkhn.pat. 20 no.7:78-84 '58 (MIRA 11:9)

1. Iz proektury (nauchnyy rukovoditel' - deystvitel'nyy chlen-
AMN SSSR prof. M.A. Skvortsov) Detskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy imeni
Filatova (glavnyy vrach M.N. Kalugina).
(VACCINIA, in inf. & child.
fatal generalized (Rus))

MAZURIN, A.V.; SOBOLEVA, N.I.; CHIZHOVA, Z.P.

Two observations of diffuse lymphosarcomatosis of the gastrointestinal tract in children. *Pediatrics* 37 no.5:85-88 My'59 (MIRA 12:8)

1. Iz kafedry propedevtiki detskikh bolezney (zav. - prof. V. A. Vlasov) i gosital'noy pediatrii (zav. - prof. K.F. Popov) II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta im. prof. N.I. Pirogova na baze Detskoy klinicheskoy Bol'nitsy im. N.F. Filatova (glavnyy vrach M.N. Kalugina).
(GASTROINTESTINAL SYSTEM, neoplasmas
lymphosarcoma, in child. (Rus))
(LYMPHOSARCOMA, case reports
gastrointestinal, in child. (Rus))

TISHINA, Ye.N.; SOBOLEVA, N.I.; VAYTSENFEL'D, M.Ye.

Anomalies in the development of the kidneys in children. Vop. okh.
mat. i det. 6 no.8:75-80 Ag '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz kafedra propedevtiki detskikh bolezney (zav. - prof. V.A.Vlasov)
II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova i iz
detskoy bol'nitsy imeni N.F.Filatova (zav. - patologoanatomicheskim
otdeleniyem N.I. Soboleva, glavnyy vrach L.A.Vorokhobov).
1 (KIDNEYS__ABNORMALITIES AND DEFORMITIES)

SOBOLEVA, N.I.; YEREMEYEVA, A.S.; VOLKOV, M.V., dr. med.nauk

Pathomorphological characteristics of osteoblastoclastomas in children. Ortop., travm. i protez. no. 10:12-18 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Iz patologoanatomicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - N.I. Soboleva) Detskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy im. N.F. Filatova (glavnyy vrach - L.A. Vorokhobov) i iz kliniki detskoy khirurgii 2-go Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta im. N.I. Pirogova (zav. kafedroy - chlen-kor. AMN SSSR prof. S.D. Ternovskiy [deceased]).
(BONES--TUMORS)

GASHEV, G.H., *Trudy MNIIPP*; SOBOLEVA, N.I.

Studying the process of the washing of return canned food glass
containers by means of ultrasonic waves. *Trudy MNIIPP* 3:74-85 '63.
(MIRA 18:1)

GASYUK, G.N.; LEVINA, M.V.; SOBOLEVA, N.I.

Accelerating the processes of potassium bitartrate crystallization
and wine clarification by means of ultrasonic waves. Trudy MNIIPP
4:52-51 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

GASYUK, G.N.; LOBELEVA, N.I.

Studying the process of wine bottle washing with the application
of ultrasonic waves. Trudy MNII'P 4:82-92 '64.

(MIRA 18:1)

PILISHENKO, V.G.; SOBOLEVA, N.M.; PONOMAREVA, T.N.; KADATSKAYA, K.P.

Problem of natural foci of Brucella infections. Zhur. mikrobiol.
epid. i immun. no.1:82-87 Ja '55. (MLRA 8:2)

1. Iz Stavropol'skogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta Mini-
sterstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (dir. V.N.Ter-Vartanov, nauchnyy
rukovoditel' prof. M.P.Pokrovskaya)
(BRUCELLOSIS, epidemiology,
in Russia, natural foci)

DAVTYAN, O.K.; OVCHINNIKOVA, Ye.N.; SOBOLEVA, N.M.

Interaction of carbon dioxide with finely dispersed calcium
oxide in the presence of water vapors. Nauch. ezhegod. Khim.
fak. Od. un. no.2:128-129 '61. (MIRA 17:8)

BOGOLUBOVA, N. P. and CHERNKOVA, O. V.

"On the Presence of a Propagation Factor in Cultures of Saprophytic Sporous Bacteria",
(Concerning the Priority of the Russian Scientist Yegorov According to the Contents of
His Articles "On the Absorption of Bacteria by the Lymphatic Glands", Publishing
in Russkiy Arkhiv Patologii, (Russian Archive of Pathology), Vol. 9, 1900),
Zhur Mikrobiol, Epidemiol, No. 12, pp 68-69, 1950.

SOBOLEVA, N.N.

LYALITSKAYA, Sof'ya Dmitriyevna; SOBOLEVA, N.N., professor, redaktor; PORTNOV, A.S., redaktor; BARSUKOVA, Yu.V., tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[Molotov stone carvers] Molotovskie kamnerazy. Pod red. N.N.Soboleva.
Moskva, Vses.kooperativnoe izd-vo, 1955. 55 p. (MLRA 9:5)
(Molotov Province--Sculpture)

84692

S/020/60/134/004/019/023
B004/B064

187500 2308

AUTHORS: Maksimova, O. P., Soboleva, N. P., Estrin, E. I.

TITLE: The Autocatalytic Character of the Martensite Transformation

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol. 134, No. 4, pp. 871-874

TEXT: In the introduction, the authors give a survey of publications on martensite transformation (Refs. 1-24). They investigated the autocatalytic effect of this process by analyzing the experimental material so far available and by new experiments. On the basis of data found in the course of the last ten years for martensite transformation in strong cooling and subsequent heating, the ratio between the heating effect M_{heat} and the effect M_{cool} of the previous cooling was determined for Fe-Ni-Mn and Fe-Cr-Ni alloys (Fig. 1). The alloys H24Г3 (N24G3) with 0.065% C, 23.7% Ni, 2.82% Mn and H23Г4 (H23G4) with 0.05% C, 23.0% Ni, 4.00% Mn are mentioned. The curves obtained show a distinct maximum near the ordinate $(M_{\text{heat}}/M_{\text{cool}})$. Therefore, the martensite crystals formed already

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The Autocatalytic Character of the Martensite Transformation

S/020/60/134/004/019/023
B004/B004

at low temperature exerted a strong stimulating effect on the subsequent transformation. With a given M_{cool} , M_{heat} is a constant for each alloy that does not depend on the preliminary treatment. Experimentally, the course of isothermal transformation was investigated in an Fe-Ni-Mn alloy at -90°C as a function of the martensite ($M_{-196^{\circ}}$) formed at -196°C (Figs. 2,3). Also in this case the autocatalytic character of transformation was confirmed. The rate of transformation increases rapidly up to $M_{-196^{\circ}} = 5\%$; a lesser increase was observed at $M_{-196^{\circ}} = 10\%$. Furthermore, isothermal transformation was investigated under conditions under which the transformation rate is low. As may be seen from Fig. 4, the transformation rate undergoes an acceleration that even after three hours has not yet reached its maximum. There are 4 figures and 24 references: 14 Soviet, 5 US, 1 British, 1 Chinese, 1 French, and 1 Japanese.

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallovedeniya i fiziki metallov Tsentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta chernoy metallurgii im. I. P. Bardina (Institute of Metal Studies and Physics of Metals of the Central Scientific Research Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy imeni I. P. Bardin)

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L 26030-66 EWT(m)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t) IJP(c) JD/HW

ACC NR: AP6008863

SOURCE CODE: UR/0128/65/000/011/0003/0005

AUTHOR: Khenkin, M. L. (Candidate of technical sciences); Nikonorova, A. I. (Candidate of technical sciences); Gladyshev, S. A. (Engineer); Bolotova, Ye. P. (Engineer); Soboleva, N. P. (Engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: Stainless steel for thin-walled castings

SOURCE: Liteynoye proizvodstvo, no. 11, 1965, 3-5

TOPIC TAGS: metal casting, martensite steel, copper, corrosion resistance, tempering, austenitic steel, steel, stainless steel/ØKh15N4D3L stainless steel, 35L steel

ABSTRACT: The steel used for thin-walled and intricate castings of parts of precision machinery and devices must display a high resistance to atmospheric corrosion without requiring a protective coating, a satisfactory fluidity, a high dimensional stability, adequate physico-mechanical properties, and a satisfactory machinability. Of the standard stainless steels not one satisfies the entire set of these requirements. Cr-Ni austenitic steels have a high corrosion resistance but a low fluidity, while martensitic-class steels have a low corrosion resistance but an insufficient fluidity. Hence it is normally necessary to employ for these purposes 35L steel despite the highly undesirable necessity of coating it electrochemically with zinc. Of the elements

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UDC: 621.74.045:669.14.018.8

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ACC NR: AP6008863

2

enhancing the fluidity of stainless steels, Cu is the most effective. In this connection, six melts of the newly developed ØKh15N4D3L martensitic stainless steel (up to 0.08% C, 0.8% Si, 0.7% Mn, 14.5-17% Cr, 3-4% Ni and 3-4% Cu) were tested for fluidity, as a function of temperature and shape of metal. Tests of various intricate thin-walled (1.5 mm thick) castings confirmed the definitely satisfactory casting properties of this steel -- high fluidity and absence of hot cracking. Since steels used for thin-walled and precision castings also must satisfy high requirements with respect to corrosion resistance in non-coated state, high dimensional stability, and machinability, these properties were also investigated for ØKh15N4D3L steel as compared with 35L steel. Findings: the dimensional stability of ØKh15N4D3L steel is such that, after its air quenching from 1020°C, 2-hr treatment with cold at -70°C and 2-hr tempering at 600°C, this steel remains stable in time even in the presence of temperature fluctuations of from +150°C to -40°C. Compared with 35L steel, ØKh15N4D3L steel displays superior strength properties (1.5-2 times higher) as well as superior corrosion resistance and superior machinability (30-40% higher). Thus ØKh15N4D3L steel may be accepted as a replacement for 35L steel which previously had to be used for this purpose. Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 4 tables.

SUB CODE: 11, 13 / SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 00 / FOR REF: 000

Card 2/2

PB

ACC NR: AT6012412

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0329/0333

AUTHORS: Nikonorova, A. I.; Simeonov, S. L.; Karabasova, L. V.; Dubovaya, G. V.; Soboleva, N. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Coefficient of linear expansion of industrial titanium

SOURCE: Soveshchaniye po metallokhimii, metallovedeniyu i primeneniyu titana i yego splavov, 6th. Novyye issledovaniya titanovykh splavov (New research on titanium alloys); trudy soveshchaniya, Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 329-333

TOPIC TAGS: expansion coefficient, titanium alloy, metal property / VT1-1 titanium alloy

ABSTRACT: To determine the cause of the large scatter ($\Delta\alpha \approx \pm 1.85$) of the coefficient of linear expansion of titanium alloys, the expansion coefficient and texture of the corresponding metal were investigated on VT1-1 specimens. The coefficient of linear expansion was measured over the temperature interval of 20--120C with a dilatometer, while the texture was determined by the x-ray method. The coefficient of linear expansion was significantly affected by the texture, with three types of texture definable with certain values of the expansion coefficient: $\langle 10\bar{1}0 \rangle$ small-grained texture corresponded to $(9.3--10.3) \times 10^{-6}$ 1/degree; no definable texture corresponded to $(8.5--9.2) \times 10^{-6}$; and $\langle 0001 \rangle$ large-grained

Card 1/2

Card 2/2

KAYDANOVSKIY, N.L.; KOROL'KOV, D.V.; SOBOLEVA, N.S.; KHAYKIN, S.E.

Polarization of radioemission from sun spots as observed on the
3.2 cm wave. Dokl.AN SSSR 112 no.6:1012-1015 F '57.
(MLRA 10:5)

1.Glavnaya astronomicheskaya observatoriya Akademii nauk SSSR,
Pulkovo. Predstavleno akademikom M.A. Leontovichem.
(Sun spots) (Radio astronomy)

SOROLEVA, N. G., BRODICH, D. V. and LINDA VOKY, L. L.

"Study of the Polarization of 3 cm Radioemission of the Sun,"

paper submitted for the Symposium on Radio Astronomy, Paris, 30 Jul - 6 Aug 58

SOV/26-58-1-15/36

AUTHORS: Korol'kov, D.V., Soboleva, N.S.

TITLE: New Data on the Radio Emission of Sun Spots (Novoye o radio-izluchenii solnechnykh pyaten)

PERIODICAL: Priroda, 1958, Nr 1, pp 87-89 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The study of the radio emission of the sun spot areas permits an imagination of the physical conditions in the solar atmosphere above the spots, where several peculiarities can be observed due to the existence of a strong magnetic field. The polarization of the emission measured on various wave lengths, can be used as a characteristic of the magnetic field for various effective altitudes of the solar atmosphere. Formerly the polarization of the sun spots' radio emission has been observed mainly within the ranges of decimeter and meter waves, for which the corona is responsible (over 50,000 km above the photosphere). In 1956, observations of the polarization of the sun spots' radio emission were made on the 3-cm wave in the Main Astronomical Observatory in Pulkovo. Radiation in this range originates from the upper layers of the chromosphere which is about 10,000 km above the photosphere. Apparatus for these observations were prepared in the Fizicheskiy institut AN (Physics Institute of the AS) under the

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New Data on the Radio Emission of Sun Spots

SOV/26-58-1-15/36

direction of Professor S.E. Khaykin and senior scientific assistant N.L. Kaydanovskiy. For some spots, the magnitude of the polarized component of the radiation attained 5 % of the radiation of the entire sun. The polarization indication was connected with the polarity of the magnetic field on the photosphere. Right-hand polarized radiation corresponds to the magnetic north pole; left-hand polarized radiation, to the magnetic south pole. The linear polarization did not exceed 0.5 % and could not be connected with visible changes on the sun. The partial solar eclipse of 2 Dec 1956, was used in Pulkovo to determine the dimensions of the radiation areas. The effective temperature of the polarized radiation is 400,000 centidegrees. According to present concepts, the chromosphere consists of individual strands, the hottest of which can have a temperature of up to 150,000 centidegrees. The areas responsible for the radiation that created the observed effect

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New Data on the Radio Emission of Sun Spots

SOV/26-58-1-15/36

probably have a temperature of 5×10^6 degrees and a strong magnetic field. These could be the so-called coronar condensations that are sometimes observed in the spot area. There are 2 diagrams, 2 graphs and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Glavnaya astronomicheskaya observatoriya AN SSSR, Pulkovo
(Main Astronomical Observatory of the AS USSR, Pulkovo)

Card 3/3

83802

S/035/59/000/003/014/039

A001/A001

3.1720 {¹¹²⁷
¹¹⁷²
¹⁰⁴⁷

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, 1959, No. 3,
p. 39, # 1946

AUTHORS: Kaydanovskiy, N. L., Ikhsanova, V. N., Soboleva, N. S., Timofeyeva,
G. M., Gel'freykh, G. E.

TITLE: A Great Burst of [✓]Solar Radio-Frequency Radiation of March 3, 1958

PERIODICAL: Solnechnyye dannyye, 1958, No. 3, pp. 72-75

TEXT: The authors present the results of observations of radio-frequency radiation burst at a wavelength of 3.2 cm. Observations were carried out at the Pulkovo Observatory simultaneously with a polarization radiometer and the great Pulkovo radiotelescope. The burst was connected with a visual flare of Class 3 and radio bursts at frequencies of 208, 60 and 178 Mc. The maximum flux from the burst was 10 times higher than the flux from a quiet Sun. The degree of circular polarization, being equal to 7%, remained unchanged during the burst. The angular dimensions of the active formation which gave rise to the burst were ≈ 1.5 . Effective temperature $\sim 10^8$ K. The difference in the coordinates of

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83802

S/035/59/000/003/014/039

A001/A001

A Great Burst of Solar Radio-Frequency Radiation of March 3, 1958.

the burst and visual flare made it possible to determine that the altitude of the burst over the photosphere amounted to $0.1 \lambda_{\odot}$. There are 8 references.

N. S. Soboleva

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 2/2

82055

S/035/60/000/03/04/009
A001/A001

3.1720

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, 1960, No. 3,
p. 41, # 2310

AUTHORS: Gel'freykh, G. B., Yen' Zhi-khua, Korol'kov, D. V., Ryzhkov, N. F.,
Soboleva, N. S., U San'-tyu, Chen Kun'-yuen'

TITLE: Preliminary Results of Observations of the [✓]Solar Eclipse on April 19,
1958, With Polarization Devices of Centimeter Range

PERIODICAL: Solnechnyye dannyye, 1958, No. 5, pp. 66-70

TEXT: Recorded curves of variations in the intensity of solar radio-
frequency radiation on the wavelengths 5.1, 3.3 and 2.0 cm are presented. The
records were made by means of polarization devices on the Hainan island (ChPR)
during the observation of the solar eclipse on April 19, 1958, by the Soviet-
Chinese expedition. The main results of the analysis of the curves are described.
They warrant the conclusions on the existence of a local source of radio-
frequency radiation, [✓]connected with a group of sunspots which was present on
the Sun's disk on the eclipse day, and on the spectrum of this source. The
values of brightness temperature T_b have been obtained, as well as the values

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SOV/58-59-12-28202

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Fizika, 1959, Nr 12, p 247

AUTHORS: Korol'kov, D.V., Pariyskiy, Yu.N., Soboleva, N.S.

TITLE: On the Measurements of Magnetic Fields and Other Physical Characteristics in Regions Over the Sunspots From Radio-
Observations ✓

PERIODICAL: Solnechnyye dannyye, 1958 (1959), Nr 9, pp 65 - 69 ✓

ABSTRACT: A method for estimating the magnetic field, kinetic temperature and electronic density from polarization observations of the sun's radio-emission, is given for a sufficiently wide spectral cm band, using instruments with a high resolving power. For purposes of illustration, an example of processed material on the 1959 eclipse is presented. The possibility of regular observations of magnetic fields with the Large Pulkovo radio-telescope, is pointed out.

Card 1/1



89123

S/058/61/000/002/014/018
A001/A001

A Study of Local Zones of Solar Radio Emission by Polarization Observations at Centimeter Wavelengths

several million degrees, are associated with sunspot groups. The radiation of these regions is, as a rule, circularly polarized, and polarization degree amounts to several tens per cent. Polarized radiation regions have sharply outlined boundaries, and their dimensions are approximately equal to dimensions of nuclei of the corresponding sunspot groups. Radiation of these regions is comparatively stable, the flux varying usually slightly during the existence of the group. Assuming the thermal mechanism of radiation, it is possible to determine magnetic field, kinetic temperature and density in radiation regions which are located at an altitude of 0.05-0.07 R \odot above the photosphere. Methods of determining these characteristics are described and estimates, made on the basis of observational materials, are presented. There are 29 references.

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 2/2

3794.1
S/035/62/000/005/036/098
A055/A101

3.1720

AUTHORS: Kuznetsova, G. V., Soboleva, N. S.

TITLE: Observations of solar radio emission with the Great Pulkovo radio telescope in May 1960, on the 8.7-cm wavelength

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 5, 1962, 42, abstract 5A325 ("Solnechnyye dannyye", 1961, no. 3, 70-72)

TEXT: The authors reproduce the results of the observations of the Sun, made in May 1960, on the 8.7-cm wavelength, with the aid of the great Pulkovo radio telescope with 2'9 diagram. The brightness temperature of the coronal condensations (sometimes greater than $2 - 3 \cdot 10^6$ K) is estimated. The temperature and the size of the radio emission burst of May 13 are also given.

N. S.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

37942

S/035/62/000/005/037/098

A055/A101

3.1710
3.1720

AUTHORS: Kuznetsova, G. V., Pariyskiy, Yu. N., Soboleva, N. S., Khanberdyev, A.

TITLE: Observations of solar radio emission during the eclipse of February 15, 1961, on the 9-cm wavelength

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 5, 1962, 42, abstract 5A326 ("Solnechnyye dannyye", 1961, no. 4, 65-67)

TEXT: The results of observations of the solar eclipse of February 15, 1961, are described. The observations were carried out with the aid of a paraboloid ($D = 4$ m) with azimuthal mounting. The open end of a round waveguide, into which were inserted a quarter-wave plate and a ferrite modulator with 30 cps modulation frequency, was used as primary exciter. The half-power directional pattern was 1.5. As radiometer, was used a three-traveling-wave-tube straight amplification receiver with an equivalent input noise temperature of 4,500°K and with a passband of 300 Mc. The circularly polarized component of the radio emission and the nonpolarized radiation of the Sun were recorded. The recording was effected on an ЭППИ-09 (EPP-09). The antenna temperature of the

Card 1/2

Observations of solar radio emission ...

S/035/62/000/005/037/098
A055/A101.

Sun outside of the eclipse was $5,500^{\circ}\text{K}$. The Moon was used for the absolute calibration. The flux from the Sun on the day of the eclipse was $125 \cdot 10^{-22}$ watt/m²cps. The opening of the coronal condensation from $8^{\text{h}}17^{\text{min}}.5$ to $8^{\text{h}}20^{\text{min}}$ (universal time) was ascertained from the examination of the eclipse curve. Under the assumption that the source has a round shape ($D \sim 1.2$) and that the condensation has the shape of an ellipse with semiaxes 0.5×1.14 , the brightness temperature was calculated and proved to be $3.1 \cdot 10^6\text{K}$ and $2.75 \cdot 10^6\text{K}$ respectively; i.e. it proved to be higher than the temperature of the undisturbed corona. No polarization of radiation from the condensation was detected, which is indicative of a sharp directivity of the polarized radiation, this directivity being related to the radial direction of the magnetic field over the spots. The residual flux during the maximum phase of the eclipse was 40 - 50%.

M. Gorelova

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

3,1720 (1041,1126,1127)

29571
S/033/61/038/004/005/010
E133/E135

AUTHORS: Korol'kov, D.V., and Soboleva, N.S.

TITLE: Results of observations of polarization at centimetre wavelengths during the solar eclipse of April 19, 1958

PERIODICAL: Astronomicheskii zhurnal, vol.38, no.4, 1961, 647-651

TEXT: Measurements were made at this solar eclipse to investigate an effect found during the 1956 eclipse. This was the appearance of polarized radio emission at 3 cm in the region of sunspots. Preliminary results have already been published (Ref.3; A.P. Molchanov, Chen Fang-yung, Vestn. AN SSSR, No.9, 1958. Ref.4: G.B. Gel'freikh, Yehn' Jih-hua, D.V. Korol'kov, N.F. Ryzhkov, N.S. Soboleva, Wu Wang'-tyu, Chen K'ung-yuen', Solnechnyye dannyye No.5, 1958. Ref.5: D.V. Korol'kov, N.S. Soboleva, G.B. Gel'freikh, Izv. Gl. astron. observ. v Pulkove, Vol.21, No.164, 113, 1960). Observations were made at 2, 3.3 and 5.1 cm. At 2 and 5.1 cm the total radio emission and the I and V Stokes components of circular polarization were measured; the components V and Q were measured at 3.3 cm (Q depends on parasitic effects in the apparatus).

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29571

S/033/61/038/004/005/010

E133/E135

Results of observations of

Fig.2 shows the original traces at 3.3 and 5.1 cm as the Moon covered, and uncovered, the spot group. Also shown is the rate of change of antenna temperature with time. Fig.3a is a diagram of the spot group showing the regions of polarized radiation. From a consideration of the angular spread of these regions, the authors find that they are actually elliptical in shape. It can be observed that the regions correspond to the umbrae of the spots, but are slightly displaced. This effect is due to their height above the photosphere (see Fig.3b). Measurements of the brightness temperatures of these regions, made by various observers, do not agree very well owing to the background radiation from the solar surface. However, the following average brightness temperatures for the ordinary (T_{Bo}) and extraordinary (T_{Be}) waves were obtained:

$$\lambda = 5.1 \text{ cm}, \quad T_{Be} = 4.4 \times 10^6, \quad T_{Bo} = 2.8 \times 10^6$$

$$\lambda = 3.3 \text{ cm}, \quad T_{Be} = 1.6 \times 10^6, \quad T_{Bo} = 0.9 \times 10^6$$

$$\lambda = 2.0 \text{ cm}, \quad T_{Be} + T_{Bo} < 0.4 \times 10^6, \quad T_{Be} - T_{Bo} < 0.7 \times 10^6$$

Card 2/7

Results of observations of

29571

S/033/61/038/004/005/010
E133/E135

There are 3 figures, 1 table and 8 references; 6 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc. The two English language references read:
Ref.6: K. Akabane, Ann. Tokyo Astron. Observ., Vol.6, No.2, 57, 1958.

Ref.7: H. Tanaka, T. Kakinuma, Report of Ion. Res. in Japan, Vol.12, No.3, 273, 1958.

ASSOCIATION: Glavnaya astronomicheskaya observatoriya
Akademii nauk SSSR
(Main Astronomical Observatory, AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: October 13, 1960

Card 4/5

SOBOLEVA, N.S.

Measurement of the polarization of lunar radio emission at
the 3,2 cm.wavelength with the large Pulkovo radio telescope.
Astron.zhur. 39 no.6:1124-1126 N-D '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Glavnaya astronomicheskaya observatoriya AN SSSR.
(Moon)
(Radio astronomy)

SOBOLEVA, N. S.; PROZOROV, V. A.; PARIYSKIY, Yu. N.

Distribution of polarized and nonpolarized radio emission in
the Crab nebula. Astron. zhur. 40 no.1:3-11 J-F '63.
(MIRA 16:1)

1. Glavnaya astronomicheskaya observatoriya AN SSSR.

(Radio astronomy) (Nebulae)

SOBOLEVA, N.S.; TIMOFEYEVA, G.M.

Distribution of polarized radio emission in the Cygnus-A source according to observations at Pulkovo. Dokl. AN SSSR 153 no.3:555-558 N '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Glavnaya astronomicheskaya observatoriya AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom V.A. Kotel'nikovym.

ACCESSION NR: AP4032729

S/0033/64/041/002/0362/0365

AUTHOR: Soboleva, N. S.; Pariyskiy, Yu. N.

TITLE: Possibility of observing polarization of thermal radio emission from planets

SOURCE: Astronomicheskiy zhurnal, v. 41, no. 2, 1964, 362-365

TOPIC TAGS: thermal radio emission, effective radio emission, planet, refraction, asteroid, planet satellite, radio astronomical instrument, radar reflection coefficient, permeability, polarization, integral polarization, terminator, ionosphere, planetary atmosphere

ABSTRACT: The moon is a dielectric, but the emission layer in the centimeter and decimeter wave ranges is beneath its surface. The emission beam passing the surface is subjected to refraction. Recently this effect was detected in Pulkovo by experiments on waves of 3.2 and 6.4 cm. It can be assumed that the radio emission of Venus on the 3-cm wave length is caused by the rigid surface of the planet. Radar data obtained from Mercury, Venus, and Mars showed that the

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ACCESSION NR: AP4032729

reflection coefficient of these planets is equal to 0.1 and the permeability is about 4. Polarization of planetary radio emission is possible when the planetary atmosphere contains an ionosphere within a dipole magnetic field. The rotation of the polarization plane is greater near the magnetic poles than in the equatorial plane. No integral polarization exists at very high frequencies, but it appears at the terminator, where the difference in brightness temperatures of the illuminated and the dark surfaces is great. Orig. art. has: 3 figures

ASSOCIATION: Glavnaya astronomicheskaya observatoriya Akademii nauk SSSR(Main Astronomical Observatory, Academy of Sciences SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 24May63

DATE ACQ: 11May64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AS

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 005

Card 2/2

GOL'NEV, V.Ya.; PARIYSKIY, Yu.N.; SOBOLEVA, M.S.

Observations of the polarization of radio emission of the Crab nebula at the 6.3 cm. wave. Izv. GAO 23 no.3:17-21 '64.

Polarization observations of the occultation of the Crab nebula by the solar supercorona at 6.3 cm. wave. Ibid.:22-24

(MIRA 17:11)

GOL'DEV, V.Ya.; SOBOLEVA, N.S.

Observations of the polarization of lunar radio emission. Izv.
GAO 23 no.3:83-86 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

KUZNETSOVA, G.V.; SOBOLEVA, N.S.

Polarization measurements with an antenna with a variable profile reflector. Izv. GAO 23 no.3:122-127 '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

L 2689-66 FBD/EWT(1) GW/WS-4
ACCESSION NR: AP5020671

UR/0033/65/042/004/0694/0704
523.164.42

AUTHORS: Gol'nev, V. Ya.; Soboleva, N. S.

TITLE: Observations of the polarized radio emission of four extragalactic sources at 6.6 cm with a resolution of 2 minutes of arc

SOURCE: Astronomicheskiy zhurnal, v. 42, no. 4, 1965, 694-704

TOPIC TAGS: radio emission, radio telescope, extragalactic emission, polarized radiation

ABSTRACT: Polarization measurements were made of the four extragalactic sources ZS 273, 348, 353, and 405 by means of the large Pulkovo radio telescope during 1963-64. Observations for the first three were made in January to May 1964, for the last in the summer of 1963. The channel for polarization measurements was a circular waveguide-exciter, a ferrite modulator (frequency modulation of 1000 cycles), and a rectangular waveguide-analyzer. The design of the exciter and the intake part of the receiving device permitted observation at various positions of the analyzer within a range of 180°. For the first three sources measurements were made at two positions of the analyzer 45° apart. The two parameters Stokes

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L 2689-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5020671

8

Q and U could then be determined, completely defining the linear polarization signal. Parasitic polarization signals associated with the antenna system were disregarded. A fundamental difference was observed in the distribution of polarized and nonpolarized radio emission. The presence of strong polarization in some regions, particularly in the 348 and 353 sources, indicates a uniform magnetic field. The coordinates of these regions coincide with those of the optical galaxies. ZS 353 is apparently not a simple double object, but is rather complex in structure. For the first three sources no notable polarization was detected in the homogeneous field within the source itself. "The authors express their thanks to N. Ye. Gol'neva⁵⁵ and N. F. Korneyeva for their aid in computations and to Yu. N. Pariyskiy⁵⁵ for discussions of the manuscript." Orig. art. has: 12 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Glavnaya astronomicheskaya observatoriya, Akademii nauk SSSR (Main Astronomical Observatory, Academy of Sciences, SSSR) ⁵⁵

SUBMITTED: 15Dec64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AA

NO REF SOV: 009

OTHER: 028

Card ^{KL} 2/2

L 23272-66 FED/ENT(1) GN/WS-2
ACC NR: AP6012734

SOURCE CODE: UR/0033/66/043/002/0266/0274

AUTHOR: Soboleva, N. S.

ORG: Main Astronomical Observatory of the Academy of Sciences SSSR (Glavnaya astronomicheskaya observatoriya Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Observations of polarized radio emission of cygnus A at the 3.95-cm wavelength

SOURCE: Astronomicheskiy zhurnal, v. 43, no. 2, 1966, 266-274

TOPIC TAGS: radio astronomy, cosmic radio source, radio telescope antenna, radio receiver, radio emission

ABSTRACT: Observations of the polarization of radio source cygnus A were made with the large telescope at Pulkovo. The wavelength of 3.95 cm was selected because the radiation pattern of the telescope at this wavelength is 1.1-1.2', which provides good resolution of the source. A radiometer with linear amplification and a parametric amplifier at its input was used in the measurements. The center frequency was 7610 Mc; bandwidth was 200 Mc. Receiver sensitivity was equal to 0.1K at a time constant of 4.9 sec. Observations were made during January-February 1965 using 80 elements of the reflector of the radio telescope (aperture, 120 m). The following conclusions were reached: Besides rotation of the electric vector in the magnetic field of the component of the radio source, there is additional rotation between the

Card 1/2

UDC: 523.164

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AR6019474

SOURCE CODE: UR/0269/66/000/002/0045/0046

AUTHOR: Soboleva, N. S.

TITLE: Statistical characteristics of a slowly changing component of solar radiation

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Astronomiya, Abs. 2.51.377

REF SOURCE: Izv. Gl. astron. observ. v Pulkovo, v. 24, no.2, 1965, 73-83

TOPIC TAGS: solar radiation, solar magnetic field, statistical analysis

ABSTRACT: Results are given of a statistical analysis of the dependence of solar radiation in the centimeter and decimeter range upon the configuration of the magnetic field and the area of solar spots. The investigation was concerned with the period of maximum activity between July 1957 and December 1958. Observation data were used which were obtained in Japan at Toyakava station on the frequency of 9400, 3750, 2000, and 1000 megacycles and at Tokyo station on the frequency of 9500, 3000, and 200 megacycles and in Ottawa, Canada, on a frequency of 2800 megacycles. The radiation capacity of the spots per unit area was found to be nearly independent of their class, i.e., of the configuration of the magnetic field. It is assumed that this could be attributed to the existence of individual compensation over each spot in a group. A linear dependence of the radiation flux of the spot on the area was noted, the free term of the linear equation being appreciably small and its slope dependent upon the wavelength. The slope attains its maximum value at a wavelength of 8 cm. The cyclotron mechanism is briefly

Card 1/2

UDC: 523.164.32

ACC NR: AR6019474

SOURCE CODE: UR/0269/66/000/002/0045/0046

AUTHOR: Soboleva, N. S.

TITLE: Statistical characteristics of a slowly changing component of solar radiation ¹²

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Astronomiya, Abs. 2.51.377

REF SOURCE: Izv. Gl. astron. observ. v Pulkovo, v. 24, no.2, 1965, 73-83

TOPIC TAGS: solar radiation, solar magnetic field, statistical analysis

ABSTRACT: Results are given of a statistical analysis of the dependence of solar radiation in the centimeter and decimeter range upon the configuration of the magnetic field and the area of solar spots. The investigation was concerned with the period of maximum activity between July 1957 and December 1958. Observation data were used which were obtained in Japan at Toyakava station on the frequency of 9400, 3750, 2000, and 1000 megacycles and at Tokyo station on the frequency of 9500, 3000, and 200 megacycles and in Ottawa, Canada, on a frequency of 2800 megacycles. The radiation capacity of the spots per unit area was found to be nearly independent of their class, i.e., of the configuration of the magnetic field. It is assumed that this could be attributed to the existence of individual compensation over each spot in a group. A linear dependence of the radiation flux of the spot on the area was noted, the free term of the linear equation being appreciably small and its slope dependent upon the wavelength. The slope attains its maximum value at a wavelength of 8 cm. The cyclotron mechanism is briefly

Card 1/2

UDC: 523.164.32

1ST AND 2ND CROSSL		3RD AND 4TH CROSSL	
A-Z		A-Z	
SOBOLEVA O.N.		8-I-r	
BC			
<p>Precipitation of zinc and iron as hydroxides by means of lime, from solutions containing zinc and ferrous chlorides, and the properties of the precipitates obtained. D. M. Tchemmyov and O. N. Sidorova (J. Chem. Ind. Russ., 1954, 12, 343-345).— 80-95% of the Zn content of 1:0.32 FeCl₂-ZnCl₂ solutions is pptd. by Ca(OH)₂ (3 equiv. per equiv. of Zn) at 16°, whilst > 80% of the Fe is pptd. The solubility of the calcined ppt. in dil. H₂SO₄ or HCl falls sharply as the temp. of calcination exceeds 300°. The solubility of ZnO in acids is lowered in presence of Fe₂O₃. R. T.</p>			
<p>ASM. S.L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>			
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SOBOLEVA, O.M.

"Colorimetric Determination of Opium Alkaloids." Thesis for Degree of Cand. Chemical Sci. Sub 30 June 50, All-Union Sci Res Chemicopharmaceutical Inst. imeni Sergo Ordzhonikidze

Summary 71, 4 Sept 52, Dissertations Presented for Degrees in Science and Engineering in Moscow in 1950. From Vechnyaya Moskva, Jan-Dec. 1950.

Soboleva O.N.

USSR /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products
and Their Application

I-21

Medicinals. Vitamins. Antibiotics.

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 32288

Author : Soboleva O.N.

Title : Colorimetric Determination of Papaverine and
Its Salts

Orig Pub: Aptekhnoye delo, 1955, No 4, 37-39

Abstract: On the basis of the discovered color reaction for
papaverine (I) a colorimetric method has been
developed for the determination of I and its
salts. A solution of I hydrochloride, containing
0.5-1.5 mg I, is evaporated to dryness, 2 drops
of 35% solution of CH_2O and 0.2 ml 80% H_2SO_4 are
added, stirred for 30 minutes, transferred quan-

Card 1/2

Sobolera O.N.

USSR

Obtaining field extracts with the aid of repercolation.
O. N. Sobolera and A. I. Poptsova. *Aptekhnika Dole 4*
No. 1, 8-11 (1953). — The proper yield (100 cc. of the ext.
must contain the same amt. of active extractives as 100 g. of
raw material) depends upon the proper ratio between the
amt. of the raw product and solvent. This ratio is detd.
by the soly. of the extractives, the ability of the raw product
to swell, and the amt. of fluid retained in the spent raw
product after compressing.

A. N. Mirkhin

(apothecary)
Cent. Sci. Res. Pharmaceutical Inst. Min. Health USSR

SOBOLEV, V.S.; SOBOLEVA, O.S.

Physicochemical interpretation of isomorphism. Nauk.zap.L'viv.un.
9:5-18 '48. (MLRA 10:5)

1.Kafedra petrografii i neorganicheskoy khimii.
(Crystallochemistry)

SOBOLEV, V.S.; SOBOLEVA, O.S.

Physicochemical treatment of isomorphism. Nauk. zap. L'viv. un.
13:35-49 '49. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Kafedra petrografii i kafedra obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii
L'vovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni I. Franko.
(Ionic crystals)

SOBOLEVA, O.S., assistant.

Equilibrium in magnesium sulfate-nickel sulfate-water
system. Dop.ta pov.L'viv.un. no.3 pt.2:26-28 '52. (MLRA 9:11)

(Magnesium sulfate) (Nickel sulfate)
(Phase rule and equilibrium)

SOBOLEVA, O.S.

Equilibrium diagrams of mixed crystals with aqueous solutions.
Nauk.zap.L'viv.un. 21:98-104 '52. (MIRA 10:7)

1. Kafedra obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii.
(Chemical equilibrium) (Crystallochemistry)

Soboleva, O. S.

27 29
Solubility isotherms of $\text{NiSO}_4 \cdot \text{CoSO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ at 20° for comparative characteristics of methods of analysis of equilibrium. O. S. Soboleva, *Nauk. Zapiski, L'vov. Derzhav. Univ. im. I. Franka* 34, Ser. Khim. No. 4, 56-63 (1955) (in Russian).—The work of Rohmer (C.A. 33, 7231⁹) was repeated and the solubilities and compn. data obtained by him were reproduced within 1%.

A. P. Kotloby

RM
fue
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SOBOLEVA, C. S.

Tashkent State Medical Inst imeni V. M. Molotov.

SOBOLEVA, C. S.- "The clinical course, hemodynamic changes, and roentgenographic and electrocradiographic data in certain nutritional toxicoses (trichodesmotoxicosis and heliotropic toxicosis.)" Tashkent State Medical Inst imeni V. M. Molotov. Tashkent, 1956.

(Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 20, 1956

SOBOLEV, V.S.; SOBOLEVA, O.S.

The relation between the solubility of isomorphic salts in water
and their occurrence in the liquid phase and in crystals. Min.
shor. no.10:319-325 '56. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Gosuniversitet imeni Ivana Franko, L'vov.
(Solutions, Solid)

SOBOLEVA, O.S. [Sobol'eva, O.S.]

Equilibria in the MgSO_4 - NiSO_4 - H_2O system. Nauk. zap. L'viv.
un. 46:91-106 '58. (MIRA 12:7)
(Magnesium sulfate) (Nickel sulfate) (Solubility)

SOBOLEVA, O.S.

Equilibrium polytherm for the system $\text{MgSO}_4\text{-NiSO}_4\text{-H}_2\text{O}$. Dokl. AN SSSR
135 no.1:91-93 N'60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. L'vovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. I.Franko. Predstavleno
akademikom N.V.Belovym.

(Magnesium sulfate) (Nickel sulfate)

HUNE, Viktor Ivanovich; KULAGIN, Vladimir Kuz'mich; SOBOLEVA,
Ol'ga Vladimirovna; KOZLOV, A.V., otv. red.

[Seismic regime of the Vakhsh District in the Tajik S.S.R.]
Seismicheskii rezhim Vakhshskogo raiona Tadzhikskoi SSR.
Dushanbe, Izd-vo AN Tadzhikskoi SSR, 1965. 269 p.
(MIRA 18:12)

SOBOLEVA, R.G., kandidat biologicheskikh nauk.

Horseflies (Tabanidae) as ectoparasites of farm animals. Veterinariia
33 no.4:71-77 Ap '56. (MLRA 9:7)
(Horseflies) (Cattle--Diseases)

TILICHENKO, M.N.; SOBOLEVA, R.G.; DOMANYUK, T.M.; GAVRILOVA, B.K.

New insecticides; nitrogen bases from polymethylenepolycyclohexanone
as insecticides against flies and horseflies. Soob. DVFAN SSSR no.18:
113-117 '63. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Dal'nevostochnyy filial imeni Komarova Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN
SSSR.

ANDREYEV, K.P., prof.; YANOVICH, G.I., kand. vetnauk; KUDRYAVTSEVA, G.A.;
SOBOLEVA, R.G., kand. biol. nauk

New insect repellants for protecting people and animals from
bloodsucking insects. Trudy VNIIVSE 13:152-172 '58.

(MIRA 11:12)

(INSECT BAITS AND REPELLANTS)

SOBOLEVA, R.G.; SMIRNOVA, K.V.; ZALEZHSKIY, G.V.

~~Page 1 of 1~~

Rodents in dump heaps and eradication methods. Gig. i san. 23 no.12:78
D '58. (MIRA 12:1)

(MOSCOW--RATS--EXTERMINATION)

SOBOLEVA, R.G.

Preliminary data on the ecology of horseflies (Tabanidae) in the southern Maritime Territory. Soob.DVFAN SSSR no. 15:71-76 '62. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Dal'nevostochnyy filial imeni Komarova Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

SOBOLEVA, R.G.

Dry poisonous baits with zoocoumarin for injurious rodent control.
Soob. DVFAN SSSR no.17:87-90 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Dal'nevostochnyy filial im. V.I. Komarova Sibirskogo otdeleniya
AN SSSR.

SOBOLEVA, R.G.

Toxicity of horsefly saliva to animal organisms. Zool. zhur. 44
no.3:396-402 '85. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Biologo-pochvennyy institut Dal'nevostochnogo filiala
Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Vladivostok.

POLOV' E. M.,

PA 170T69

USSR/Medicine - Hygiene and Sanitation Air, Impurities

Aug 50

"Effect of Petroleum Processing Plants on the Quality of the Air," Prof L. I. Los',
A. G. Sadovnikova, R. M. Soboleva, D. Ya. Turets, Saratov Oblast Sanitation and
Hygiene Inst

"Gig i sSan" No 8, pp 8-13

Discusses results of analyses conducted in 1947 and 1948 at various sections of
petroleum processing plant and perimeter to determine amount of contamination of the
air. To improve working conditions in nearby living quarters, suggests following
measures: setting up of equipment to remove sulfur compounds from petroleum, tight
sealing of equipment used, hermetization of production process, and required distance
of 2 km between plant and populated sections.

PA 170T69.

KAKHANOVA, L.P.; SOBOLEVA, R.P.

First find of a Late Paleocene normal marine mollusk
fauna in the southwestern part of the Kyzyl Kum.
Dokl. AN SSSR 147 no.1:184-187 N '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Predstavleno akademikom D.V. Nalivkinym.
(Kyzyl Kum--Mollusks, Fossil)

SOBOLEVA, R.P.

Find of the Campanian Inoceramus in the Kyzylkum. Dokl. AN SSSR
152 no.6:1439-1440 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskii institut.
Predstavleno akademikom D.V. Nalivkinym.

BOGATSKIY, A.V.; SAMITOV, Yu.Yu.; TANTSURA, G.F.; SOBOLEVA, S.G.

Synthesis and acid cleavage of methyl- α -methoxyethylacetic ester. Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.10:3445-3446 0 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Odesskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet i Kazanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

BOGATSKIY, A.V.; GORYACHUK, N.A.; KAMALOV, G.L.; SAMITOV, Yu.Yu.;
MIKHAYLOVA, L.P.; SOBOLEVA, S.G.

Syntheses based on alkoxyethylalkylmalonic esters. Part 11.
Dealcoholizing of alkoxy acids on aluminum oxide. Zhur.org.
khim. 1 no.2:248-251 P '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Odesskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. I.M.Mechnikova.

GORITSKIY, A.M.; SAMITOV, Yu.Yu.; TANTSYURA, G.F.; SOBOLEVA, S.G.

Alkoxy compounds. Part 15: Methyl α -methoxyethylacetoacetic
acid. Zhur. org. khim. 1 no.11:1987-1992 N '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Odesskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni I.I. Mechnikova
2. Dnepropetrovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni V.I. Vilyanova.
Submitted December 11, 1964.

SOBOLEVA, S.S.; NOVIKOVA, E.Z., kand.med.nauk (Moskva)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000. CIA-RDP86-00513R001651910004-4"

Hypernephroma simulating erythremia. Klin.med. 38 no.3:131-134
Mr'60. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Iz Tsentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta gematologii i pere-
livaniya krovi Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (dir.-deystvi-
tel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.A.Bagdasarov).
(ERYTHREMIA) (KIDNEYS--CANCER)

SONULVA, S.S.

splenectomy in chronic lymphoid leukosis complicated by autoimmune
hemolytic anemia. Probl. gemat. i perel. krovi 9 no.7:10-13 31 '64.
(MIRA 18:3)

1. Gematologicheskaya (zav. - prof. M.S. Dul'tsin) Tsentral'nogo
ordena Lenina instituta gematologii i perelivaniya krovi (dir. -
dotsent A.Ye. Kiselev), Moskva.

FOUO RIA, J.S.

Splenectomy in chronic myeloid leukemia. Probl. gemat. i perel.
krov: 9 no.6:26-37 fe '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Gematologicheskaya klinika (zav.- prof. M.S. Dol'tsin)
TSent. O'bratn. ordena Lenina instituta gematologii i perelivan-
iya krov. (dir.- d-tsent A.Ye. Kiselev) Ministerstva
zdorovoookhraneniya SSSR, Moskva.

DANILOVA, L.A.; SOBOLEVA, S.S.

Tumorous reticulosis of the heart during chronic myelocytic leukemia. Probl. gemat. i perel. krovi. no.6:48-52 '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Patologoanatomicheskaya laboratoriya (zav. - prof. N.M. Nemenova) i gematologicheskaya klinika (zav. - prof. M.S. Dul'tsin) Tsentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta gematologii i perelivaniya krovi (dir. - dotsent A.Ye.Kiselev) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR, Moskva.

SOBOLEVA, S.V.

Microflora of the air in the wards of a pediatric tuberculosis hospital and the possible sanitation of the environment; authors's abstract. Sbor. nauch. trud. Rost. gos. med. inst. no.22:65-66 '63. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Iz kafedry epidemiologii Rostovskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. - prof. T.D.Yanovich).

KUFAREV, B.P.; SOBOLEVA, S.V.

Continuum as a complete limit set of a converging sequence
of analytic functions. Dokl. AN SSSR 153 no.5:999-1000
D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Tomskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. V.V. Kuybysheva.
Predstavleno akademikom M.A. Lavrent'yevym.

CHUKHROV, F.V.; GENKIN, A.D.; SOBOLEVA, S.V.; BASOVA, G.V.

Smythite from iron ore sediments in the Kerch Peninsula. Lit.
i pol. iskop. no.2:60-69 Mr-Ap '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, mineralogii,
petrografii i geokhimii, Moskva.

FERDINAND, Ya.M. (Rostov-na-Donu); Prinimali uchastiye: MARISOVA, A.P.;
BRAYNINA, R.A.; MARGULIS, L.A.; MYASNENKO, A.M.; KOVALEVSKAYA,
I.L.; TELESHEVSKAYA, E.A.; SOBOLEVA, S.V.; KALININA, K.I.;
KOVALEVA, N.S.; IVANOVA, M.K.; ARENDER, B.A.; KUCHERENKO, R.A.;
MANATSKOVA, K.S.; OLEYNIKOVA, L.T.; KIBARDINA, Yu.A.;
GRIGOR'YEVA, K.S.; SEMENIKHINA, L.G.; CHERNYKH E.I.; DOROFEYEVA,
V.M.; SHEVCHENKO, Ye.N.; ABRAMOVA, O.K.; SKUL'SKAYA, S.D.;
PETROVA, Z.I.; MAKHLINOVSKIY, L.I.; KUZ'MINA, A.I.; AL'TMAN, R.Sh.;
MARDERER, R.G.; YENGALYCHEVSKAYA, L.N.; CHIRKOVA, M.N.; TERESHCHENKO,
N.I.; SHELKOVNIKOVA, M.A.; PROKOPENKO, V.V.; BEKLEMESHEVA, Ye.R.;
BARANOVA, T.V.

Effectiveness of specific prophylaxis with alcohol divaccine
against typhoid and paratyphoid B fever in school-age children.
Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 41 no.1:23-27 Ja '64.

(MIRA 18:2)

ZVYAGIN, B.B.; DOLOMANOVA, Ye.I.; SOBOLEVA, S.V.; MOLEVA, V.A.

Diocahedral Al-mica 1M from the Leve-Ingodinsk tin-tungsten
deposit in Transbaikalia, Dokl. AN SSSR 165 no.2:410-412
N '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Submitted May 21, 1965.

SOBOIEVA, S.Ya.

"Achievements by blast-furnace operators of the Magnitogorsk Metallurgical Combine" edited by A.M. Bannykh. Reviewed by S.IA. Soboleva. Metallurg 3 no.10: 3 of cover 0 '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Zaveduyushchaya tekhnicheskoy bibliotekoy Kamysh-Burunskogo Zhelezorudnogo kombinata.

(Magnitogorsk--Blast furnaces)

(Bannykh, A.M.)

AUTHOR: Soboleva, S.Ya.

SOV/130-59-1-19/21

TITLE: New Books (Novyye knigi)

PERIODICAL: Metallurg, 1959, Nr 1, p 41 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The following book is reviewed: A.I. Nikitin and
V.A. Arbuzov, "The Sintering of Iron Ores",
Metallurgizdat, 1957.

ASSOCIATION: Kamysh-Burunskiy zhelezorudnyy kombinat (Kamysh-
Burunskiy Iron-ore Combine)

Card 1/1

7

Fractional detection of silver and mercury ions. N. A. Tananay and T. A. Solovaya. *Zarodskaya Lab.* 9, 561-2 (1940).—Add to 2-3 ml. of the soln. a suspension of CuS and about 1 ml. of concd. NH_3 , shake for 15 sec., heat to boiling and allow to settle. If the soln. contains Ag, Hg or both, the soln. will become colored intensively blue-violet depending on concn. of ions. Decant off the liquid and wash the ppt. several times with hot water and then dissolve the Ag_2S in 3 N HNO_3 . Decant off the soln. and add NaCl soln. to detect Ag. Treat the residue with Na_2S and treat the clear soln. with excess acid to detect HgS . This method makes it possible to detect 5 mg. of Ag or Hg in 1 l. of $\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2$. B. Z. Kamich

ASME-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1940-1949

1950-1959

1960-1969

1970-1979

1980-1989

1990-1999

2000-2009

2010-2019

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SOBOLEVA, T. A.

USSR/Chemistry - High Polymers,
Synthetic Fibers

May/Jun 52

"High-molecular Compounds. Part 44. Polyesters of
Some Aromatic Dicarboxylic Acids," V.V. Korshak,
T.A. Soboleva, Inst of Org Chem, Acad Sci USSR

"Iz Ak Nauk, Otdel Khim Nauk" No 3, pp 526-530

Obtained polyesters from ethylene glycol or di-
ethylene glycol and aromatic dicarboxylic acids.
Discusses the question of the effect of the chain
structure of the polymer on its phys properties.
The general idea of 3-dimensional polymers requires
correction. Gives the properties of the polyesters
obtained.

220T18

Soboleva, T. A.

USSR/Chemistry - Physical chemistry

Card 1/1 : Pub. 147 - 11/22

Authors : Zolotarev, V. L., and Soboleva, T. A.

Title : About the reversibility of the vanadyl ion reduction process over a mercury drop cathode

Periodical : Zhur. fiz. khim. 28/11, 1950-1953, November 1954

Abstract : The process of vanadyl ion reduction over a mercury drop cathode is described and the characteristics of the reversible electrode process are explained. A comparison of values of normal oxidation-reduction potentials for vanadium and the values of semi-wave potentials of the polarographic waves, obtained during reduction of vanadium over a mercury drop cathode, showed that the reduction of vanadyl ions over a mercury drop cathode is rather an irreversible electrode process. Four references: 2-USA, 1-Czech and 1-USSR (1934-1948). Graphs.

Institution :

Submitted : March 1, 1954

SOBOLEVA, T. A.

USSR/ Chemistry - Organic chemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 40 - 24/26

Authors : Korshak, V. V.; Kolesnikov, G. S.; and Soboleva, T. A.

Title : From the field of high molecular compounds. Part 72. Formation of a trimer during the reaction of polyphenyleneethyl with dihalogeno alkanes

Periodical : Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. khim. nauk 2, 365 - 371, Mar-Apr 1955

Abstract : The reaction between polyphenyleneethyl and various dihalogeno alkanes leading to the formation of trimeric products was investigated in the presence of anhydrous $AlCl_3$. It was established experimentally that the formation of the trimer, occurring during the synthesis of trimeric products from an artificially composed mixture of polyphenylene ethyls of various molecular weight, consumes most of the high molecular part of the polymer mixture. It is shown that the conversion of a linear polymer into a trimetric one is followed by a kind of "joining" of the macromolecules. Fourteen USSR references (1945-1953). Tables: graphs.

Institution : Acad. of Sc., USSR, The N. D. Zelinskiy Inst. of Organ. Chem.

Submitted : January 27, 1954

SOBOL'eva, T.A.

USSR.

19899* High-Molecular Compounds. Iz oblasti vysokomolekulyarnykh soedinenii. LXXI. Polycondensation of 1,2-Dichloroethane With Chlorobenzene in the Presence of Aluminum Chloride. O polikondensatsii 1,2-dikhlortana s khlorbenzolem v prisutstvi khlorstogo aluminia. LXXII. Formation of a Trimer in the Reaction of Polyphenylene Ethyl With Dihalodibenzanes. Ob obrazovanii trekhimera pri reaktsii polifenilenevitykh i digaloiddibenzanov. LXXIII. Some Two-Component Mixed Polyamides. O nekotorykh dvukhkomponentnykh smeshannykh poliamidakh. (Russian.) G. S. Kolesnikov, V. V. Korshak, T. A. Sobol'eva, L. S. Fedorova, and T. M. Freund. Izvestia Akademii Nauk SSSR, Otdelenie Khimicheskikh Nauk, 1955, no. 2, Mar-Apr., p. 359-379. Includes English tables. 52 ref.